

April/May/June 1980

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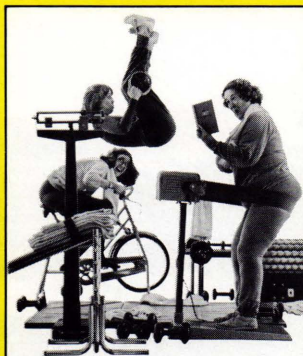
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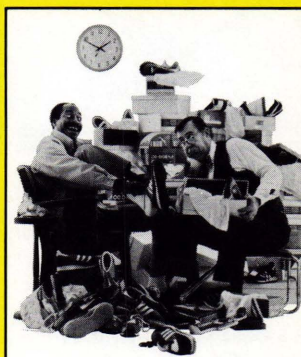




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thing that every-
body is worried
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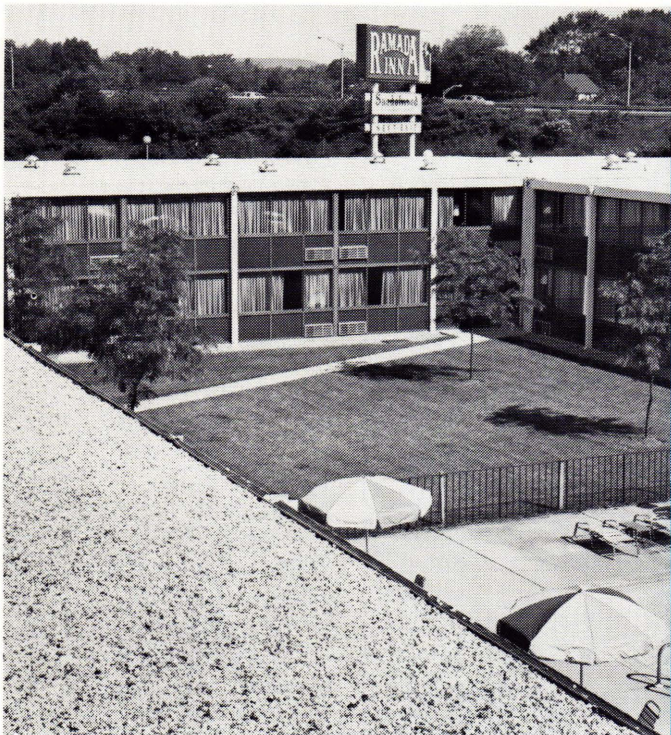
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about our ad pro-
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what about your
ad program?

*Peter Honig Associates, White Plains, New York.
**Telcom Research, Inc., Teaneck, New Jersey.

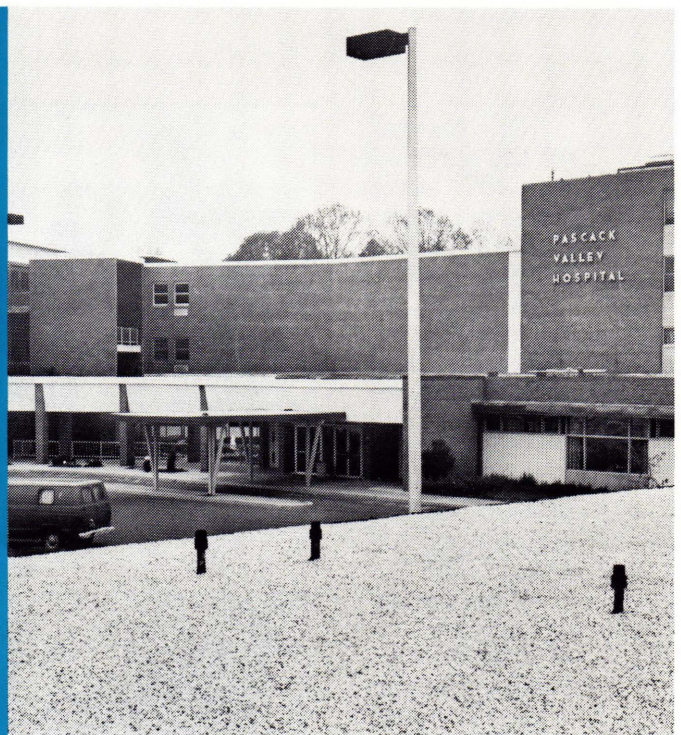


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The Ramada Inn at Fairfield, New Jersey cuts costs with a Dow Chemical IRMA system and Lime Crest Ballast Stone on top.



Westwood, New Jersey's Pascack Valley Hospital uses Lime Crest Roofing Spar to help improve operating efficiency.

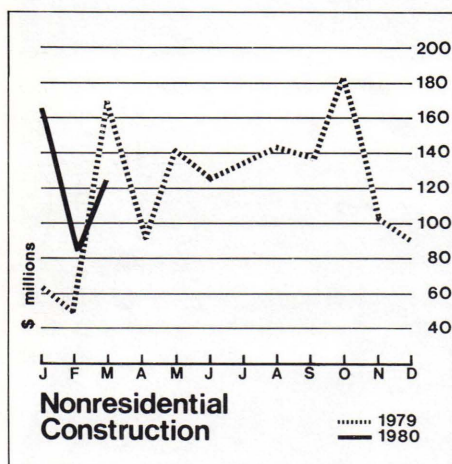
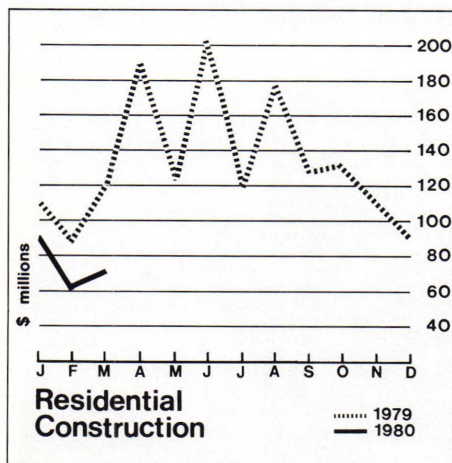
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First Quarter '80

Deteriorating business conditions have caused a national economic slowdown, which is mirrored in New Jersey's slackened economic pace during the first quarter of 1980. The effects of tight money and high interest rates have eroded the housing construction industry, and as a result statewide construction activity dropped 11 percent below 1979's pace.

This decline was fostered by a severe setback in residential construction contracts, which closed the first quarter 39 percent below last year's rate. Nonresidential construction, on the other hand, continued its upswing and registered a 25 percent increase over the same period in 1979. However, the rate of construction of manufacturing plants and medical buildings dropped sharply, while government and office building construction declined less dramatically.

For the first time in recent memory, Atlantic County was not the leader in construction activity. While nonresidential building continued to surge in the county, residential building declined drastically. On the brighter side, Middlesex and Cumberland Counties registered significant construction increases over last year.

Forecast

The impact of the national recession will continue to be felt in the construction industry during 1980. Factors such as inflation, tight monetary policy and governmental fiscal restraint will serve to prolong the decline in construction activity. These fac-

tors will also delay an economic recovery until late 1980, or early 1981. The one positive element of this economic outlook is that inflationary pressures should ease as the recession unfolds.

Residential construction activity has already been severely curtailed by the recession, and should not begin to recover until the fourth quarter. While nonresidential construction activity was strong at the beginning of the year, it is expected that a cyclical decline in the second half of 1980 will affect many types of nonresidential building. Stores, shopping centers and manufacturing plants should be most vulnerable to current economic conditions. Data for new plans now on the drawing boards in New Jersey corroborates this view, indicating a decline of 27 percent for stores, and manufacturing plants down 12 percent from last year.

Construction of offices and institutional buildings is expected to hold up reasonably well during the recession. Although the current rate of office construction will be slowed by financial conditions, data for new plans projects a 23 percent increase over 1979. Educational and medical building construction should be stable during the year ahead, as should government building. Governmental fiscal restraint will have only a minor effect on public building this year, but it implies limits for 1981.

During this recessionary period, new construction activity is expected in rehabilitation or additions to existing buildings, and energy conservation retrofits for existing commercial and public buildings.

Statewide Construction Activity

	Jan. '80	Feb. '80	March '80	Year-to-Date Totals (5) 1980	1979	% Change 1979-80
Nonresidential (1)	\$162,795,000	\$ 83,451,000	\$124,753,000	\$364,349,000	\$291,175,000	Plus 25%
Residential (2)	86,961,000	60,052,000	72,765,000	224,914,000	370,821,000	Minus 39%
TOTAL BUILDING	249,756,000	143,503,000	197,518,000	589,263,000	661,996,000	Minus 11%

Statewide Nonresidential Construction Jan. — March 1980

	Bidding Volume (6)	% Change 1979-80	New Plans (7)	% Change 1979-80
Stores & Shopping Centers	\$ 8,000,000	Minus 6%	\$ 28,600,000	Minus 27%
Office Buildings	19,550,000	Minus 28%	116,875,000	Plus 23%
Medical Buildings	8,680,000	Minus 58%	161,346,000	Over 100%
Educational Buildings	20,354,000	Minus 1%	63,318,000	Plus 7%
Government Buildings	4,280,000	Minus 37%	28,673,000	Plus 13%
Manufacturing Plants	22,000,000	Minus 73%	43,865,000	Minus 12%

Construction Activity by Counties (3)

	First Quarter 1980	% Change 1979-80		First Quarter 1980	% Change 1979-80
ATLANTIC COUNTY			MIDDLESEX COUNTY		
Nonresidential	\$18,333,000	Over 100%	Nonresidential	\$ 90,863,000	Over 100%
Residential	9,771,000	Minus 70%	Residential	19,583,000	Minus 14%
TOTAL BUILDING	28,104,000	Minus 30%	TOTAL BUILDING	110,446,000	Over 100%
CUMBERLAND COUNTY			MONMOUTH COUNTY		
Nonresidential	784,000	Minus 65%	Nonresidential	14,916,000	Plus 50%
Residential	6,140,000	Over 100%	Residential	18,629,000	Minus 23%
TOTAL BUILDING	6,924,000	Plus 75%	TOTAL BUILDING	33,545,000	Minus 2%
HUDSON COUNTY			PASSAIC COUNTY		
Nonresidential	35,203,000	Plus 77%	Nonresidential	17,951,000	Plus 99%
Residential	931,000	Minus 98%	Residential	13,055,000	Minus 37%
TOTAL BUILDING	36,134,000	Minus 50%	TOTAL BUILDING	31,006,000	Plus 4%
MERCER COUNTY					
Nonresidential	11,871,000	Over 100%			
Residential	3,553,000	Minus 68%			
TOTAL BUILDING	15,424,000	Plus 6%			

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Nonresidential buildings include commercial, manufacturing, educational, religious, administrative, recreational, and other buildings not designed for shelter.
- (2) Residential buildings include houses, apartments, motels, dormitories, and other buildings designed for shelter.
- (3) Statistics for selected counties shown are based on figures derived from standard metropolitan areas within the counties.
- (4) All statistics are based on monthly reports of contracts for future construction, prepared by F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.
- (5) Cumulative figures for "Year-to-Date Totals" reflect adjustments not distributed to the individual months.
- (6) Based on figures for projects actually bid and under construction this year, as compiled by Engineering News Record.
- (7) Based on figures for projects on the drawing board this year but not yet out to bid, as compiled by Engineering News Record.

The new regulations will allow architects to design buildings instead of assembling predetermined components as they are forced to do under the current standards, according to Leo Mahony, President of NJSA.

The Department of Energy is holding hearings throughout the country this month on the new regulations, called Building Energy Performance Standards. When they are adopted, the new regulations will replace older standards that focus on specific components of construction such as glass, concrete and wood, rather than on the total energy consumption of the building.

"Buildings that incorporate the older standards inhibit architects' creativity, encourage monotonous repetitions of the same designs that are not appealing to the public and are not really effective in their goal to inhibit the irresponsible consumption of energy," Mr. Mahony said.

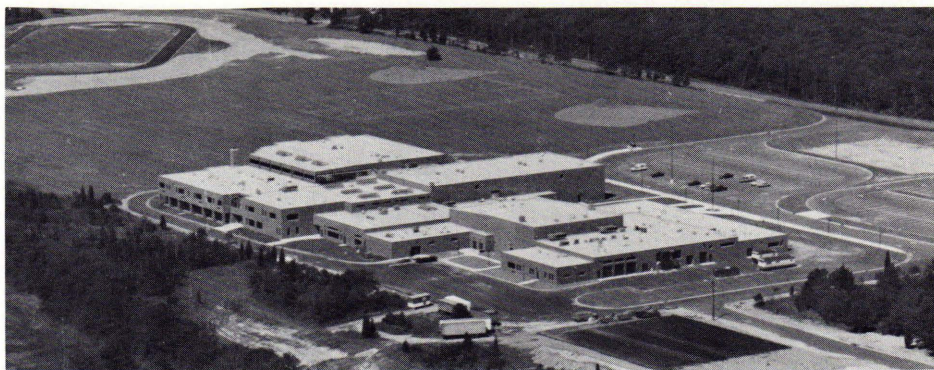
The new standards, on the other hand, set specific limits on each building's total energy consumption. For example, a typical single-family house in New Jersey with oil heat would be designed to consume no more than 57,000 BTUs per square foot per year. Because these standards take into consideration geographic location, the same house in Minnesota would be designed to consume no more than 86,000 BTUs per square foot per year. The new standards' emphasis on the total building rather than specific components gives architects room to do what they are meant to do, according to Mr. Mahony.

"The proposed standards would encourage architects to use their imagination and creativity to design buildings with natural lighting, heating and ventilation features and man-made materials to fulfill an efficiency standard that is far more stringent than the old codes," Mr. Mahony said.

Although the Society of Architects supports the standards, Mr. Mahony did note in his letter that the standards are very much like plans to regulate gas mileage on American cars and the 55 mph speed limit. "Buildings can be constructed with the highest ideals and plans for energy efficiency, but it is the responsibility of those who will ultimately use them to practice responsible energy consumption patterns," Mr. Mahony said. "The most important benefit of these standards will be the awareness created in the minds of the American public of our critical energy situation."

SOLAR PROJECT FOR THE NAVAJOS

Poverty among Indians is as harsh and widespread as among any group in the United States. Many Indians of the Navajo Nation live at subsistence levels in Hogans, eight-sided log and adobe huts, scattered across their lands. Many of these homes are without electric power or plumbing. Located at an altitude where winters are cold, these Hogans are typically heated by



Pinelands Regional High School



Leo Mahony, John Zvosec, Jules Gregory and Phil Holt.



Architect DiGeronimo (right) at ease on the Reservation.

stoves crudely made from old 55-gallon drums and use wood as a source of fuel. But firewood is becoming scarce, other fuels are expensive, and winter nights can be dangerously cold. Conditions can be equally severe for tribes living in other areas.

Concerned about this problem the Indian Missionaries Task Force of the Joint Strategy and Action Committee, Incorporated (JSAC), a New York based consortium of national mission agencies of major Protestant denominations, took the leadership of establishing a grant from a New

York based Church and hiring Architect Louis A. DiGeronimo to design one of the first solar heated Hogans on the Navajo reservation in Arizona. The project, under the leadership of Architect DiGeronimo, was designed to construct low-cost solar heaters for the Indian Hogans and to demonstrate to the Indian Nation the construction techniques necessary to build these low-cost solar collectors. Log and adobe Hogans and food dehydrators were equipped with solar heaters, built from low-cost material, by Navajo men who learned solar technology by doing it themselves.

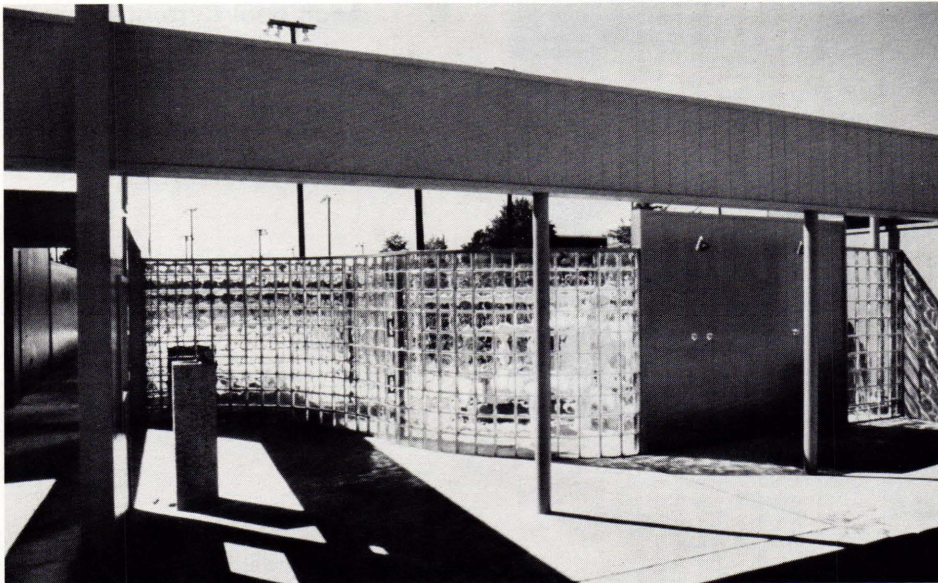
checklist



J. Robert Hillier, FAIA



Bernard J. Grad, FAIA



Cooper Field Bathhouse

AIA'S HIGHEST HONOR

J. Robert Hillier, FAIA, of Princeton has been elected to the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects. Fellowship is a lifetime honor bestowed for outstanding contribution to the profession of architecture. Mr. Hillier heads The Hillier Group with offices in Princeton and Morris-town.

OTHER HONORS

Bernard J. Grad, FAIA, was conferred the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by NJIT at commencement exercises in May....John P. Clarke, AIA, and Fred Travisano, AIA, of Trenton have received a

Citation of Merit in the Plywood Design Awards program for the Cooper Field Bathhouse in Trenton....Bouman Blanche Faridy's Pinelands Regional High School in Tuckerton has been selected SCHOOL OF THE YEAR....Three NJSA member-firms received "Master Steel Building" awards from the Mid-Atlantic Steel Fabricators Assn.: Pinelands Regional High School in Tuckerton designed by Bouman Blanche Faridy, AIA; Library at Ramapo State College, designed by Mahony Zvosec, AIA; Westwood Senior Citizens Housing Project designed by Eugene DeMartin, AIA...The Hillier Group in Princeton won one of the 1979 Homes for Better Living Awards for the Townhouses in Princeton...Short and

Ford of Princeton won one of four coveted Awards in the recent Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau/AIA 1979 Awards Program for their restoration of Sandanwede, an American shingle-style mansion on the coast of Massachusetts.... The Weaver Partnership was honored by the American Concrete Institute and the NJ Ready-Mixed Concrete Assn. for the parking deck built by Morris County, designed by their firm....Ecoplan's Baldwin Park Project in the City of Hackensack has received an award from the Urban Design Magazine....James Goldstein, AIA, of West Orange has been selected to serve for a 5-year term as a member of the M.I.T. Corp. As part of the government body of MIT, he joins leaders in the fields of science and technology....Antonio D. Pirone, AIA, and Harlow R. Pearson, AIA, have been promoted to Associates with the firm of CUH2A in Princeton....Theodore Hammer, AIA, has been appointed a partner at Haines Lundberg Waehler....Robert Martin Engelbrecht was honored by the National Academy of Science honors for his long and exceptional service to the NAS-Building Research Advisory Board....Harry A. Maslow, AIA, was awarded a Citation for Merit by the N.J. Federation of Planning Officials for having demonstrated unusual contribution to Planning and Zoning in New Jersey.

PRINCETON FIRMS COMMUNICATE

Princeton architects Mahony & Zvosec hosted a wine and cheese party at its offices for five other area firms with similar backgrounds and interests. Approximately 80 persons from the host firm, Holt & Morgan, Uniplan, Short & Ford, The Hillier Group and CUH2A attended.

Aside from all recently relocating from the center of Princeton to the community's southwest fringe, all of the firms have become involved in real estate development in acquiring their new facilities. Mahony & Zvosec purchased a vacant elementary school which it recycled into its own and leased offices; The Hillier Group built its own award winning headquarters; Short & Ford purchased and developed property bordering on Mapleton Road, near Route 1; Holt & Morgan and Uniplan, together with a real estate firm, purchased a car wash and converted it into their office spaces and CUH2A has purchased property adjacent to Mahony & Zvosec and are awaiting site plan approval on an office building complex which will accommodate its headquarters and rental space.

Indicative of the increasing camaraderie between these firms is the development of an inter-office softball league.

BEPS ENDORSED

The New Jersey Society of Architects strongly endorsed proposed regulations that would set specific limits of total energy consumption for new buildings based on their purpose and geographic location.

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4,000 copies are distributed to every member of the N.J. Society of Architects, consulting engineers, people in related fields and others whose fields of interest include Architecture, such as leaders in business, commerce, industry, banking, education, religion and government at all levels.

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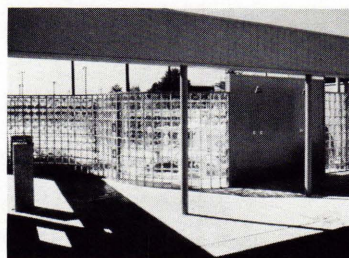
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New Jersey Architects**

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Projects**

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introduction

Architecture New Jersey is pleased to present a study of recent architecture for the State of New Jersey.

During the past half decade, the State of New Jersey has awarded contracts for the design and construction of public facilities valued at nearly one-half billion dollars. The Department of the Treasury, through its Division of Building and Construction (DBC), is responsible for exercising control over all state building projects, except for work at Rutgers University; road and bridge construction for the Department of Transportation; certain water supply projects for the Department of Environmental Protection; and work at county community colleges.

All design and construction for the Department of Higher Education, at its state colleges and the College of Medicine and Dentistry, is the responsibility of the DBC. This responsibility extends also to all other major state agencies including the Department of Human Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Law & Public Safety, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Department of Labor and Industry, Department of the Treasury, Department of Education and Department of Transportation.

In addition, this division acts as the design and construction agent for the Education Facilities Authority, Public Broadcasting Authority, and the Health Care Facilities Financing Authority, where the work is at state-owned institutions.

introduction

cont'd.

The DBC assists the above mentioned "using agencies," which are their clients, in the preparation of programs and budgets, the selection of architects and/or engineers, direction of project design and construction, and is responsible for the general administration of the project from the planning phase through the construction phase, including approval and payment of all project fees and contract amounts.

Under the leadership of its director, S. Leonard DiDonato, and state architect, Alfred W. Wensley, AIA, the DBC has also been responsible for the writing, publishing, implementation and enforcement of the State Barrier Free Design Code.

Highlighted in this issue are significant major projects either currently under design or recently completed by the State of New Jersey. Many of these projects have received architectural awards or citations for their design. In addition, included in this issue is a listing of nearly seventy local or joint venture architectural firms that either have recently completed or are currently doing work for the State of New Jersey and a description of the project type.

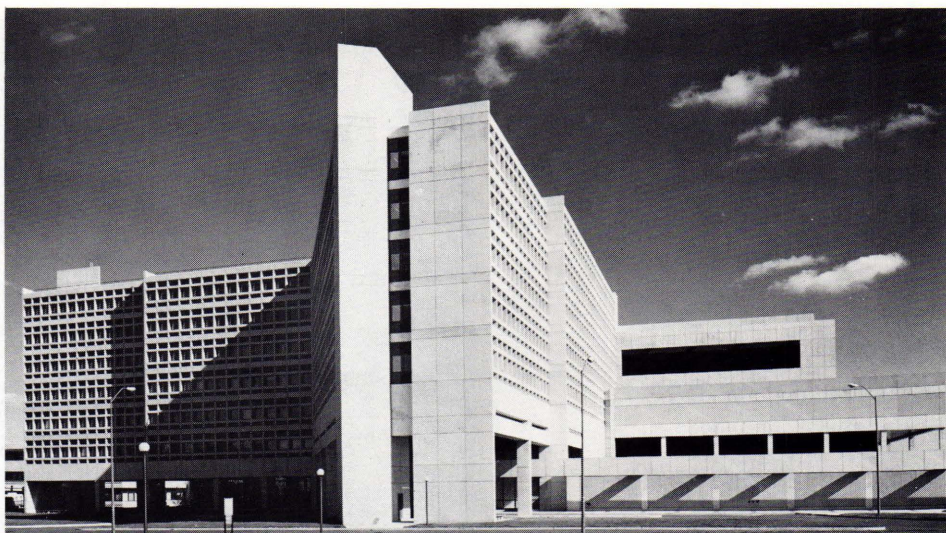
The New Jersey Society of Architects and the State of New Jersey — DBC are very proud of the architectural quality and economic value of these public projects.

We are confident that the reader will find this issue interesting and informative, and that its content will illustrate clearly the creative talents which many New Jersey architects are bringing to the design of important New Jersey public facilities.

College of Medicine and Dentistry Newark, N.J.

Architects:

Eggers, Grad & Seltzer
Newark, N.J.



The 520-bed College Hospital which opened in January of '79, at the Newark campus of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (CMDNJ) became the final link in the largest, most comprehensive center for medical education and community health care to be built in recent years.

Since 1975, four modern buildings dedicated to medical and dental education and treatment have been completed on the 47-acre CMDNJ campus. As each of the in-

dividual structures was opened — the CMDNJ-New Jersey Dental School, CMDNJ-Community Mental Health Center and the George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences in 1975, and the Medical Science Building in 1976, it was connected functionally and architecturally with the other units.

Now all major components of the \$200 million complex are physically joined by a continuous two-story high corridor, creating a connecting structure of more than 1,735,000 gross square feet. Related educational, research, laboratory and treat-

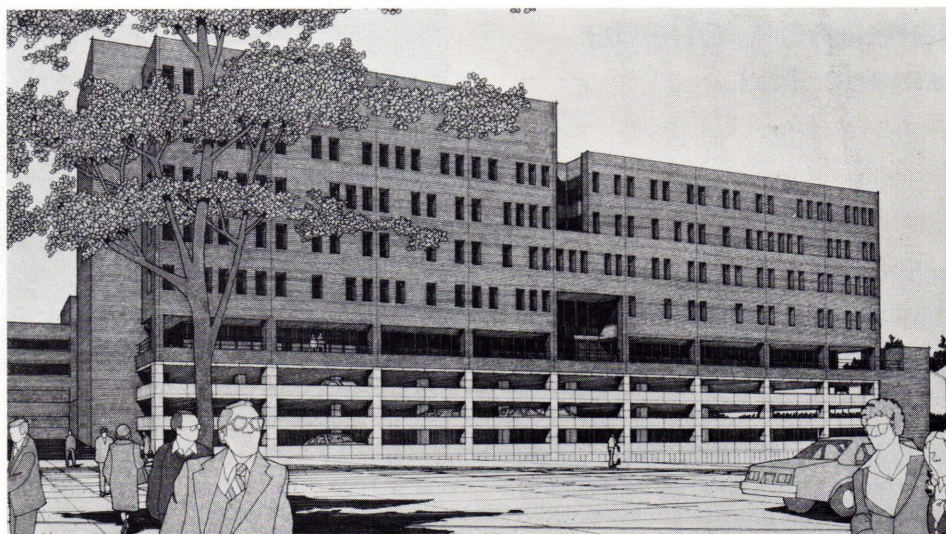
ment spaces are in close proximity to each other on a single floor or in contiguous buildings to simplify circulation and transportation patterns.

Planned and designed by Eggers, Grad & Seltzer, a joint venture, the buildings are also wedded architecturally in their similarity of appearance and materials. Although the buildings differ in sizes and shape, they all feature similar poured concrete exteriors in horizontal patterns, as well as uniform interior design and color coordination.

Medical Education Building Middlesex General Hospital New Brunswick, N.J.

Architects:

The Hillier Eggers Group
Princeton/Trenton, N.J.



The new Medical Education Building on the campus of Middlesex General Hospital in New Brunswick, New Jersey, will serve as a teaching and research facility for the Rutgers Medical School/College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. A joint venture between The Hillier Group and the Eggers Group, the design places the 130,000 square foot, 5½ story structure atop a new 3-story parking garage.

The commission to design the building was accompanied by two very limiting constraints: an extremely tight budget and a site which was constructed beyond the control of the owner and architects.

The main entrance to the building will be off a new pedestrian mall located on the roof of the parking garage. Public and general purpose areas, as well as the class-

rooms, library and a teaching auditorium will be located on the first two levels. To provide the professional staff with offices in close proximity to research areas, the upper levels are designed with core laboratories, "doughnut" corridors and offices ringing the perimeter of the building. The top floor houses the vivarium.

The facility is presently under construction and the steel frame has been erected.

Institute of Forensic Science Newark, N.J.

Architects:

Mahony & Zvosec
Princeton, N.J.
in association with
Russo & Sonder
New York City

Princeton architects Mahony & Zvosec, in association with Russo and Sonder from New York City, have designed the State Institute of Forensic Science. The 32,000 square foot building is to be located at a prominent intersection on the College of Medicine and Dentistry campus, in downtown Newark.

In plan, the building is rectangular with a



projecting element containing a museum and classroom as the focal point of the intersection, and a rear projection containing the receiving and mechanical functions. Steel and block construction is to be used. Brick is the primary exterior material, with recessed soldier and sailor courses used to define certain functional areas. Functional areas are given further definition through the use of different window treatments for the four main internal functions: adminis-

tration, public, toxicology and pathology laboratories. Also, bronzed aluminum panels are to be used on the mechanical and receiving area. "Half-barrel" skylights are to be located over the entrance vestibule and the secretarial area at the front of the building, and on the roof to bring light into the laboratory corridors and two-story central administrative area. All building glazing is to be bronzed and set in bronzed aluminum frames.

Library Building at Ramapo College Ramapo, N.J.

Architects:

Mahony & Zvosec
Princeton, N.J.



On March 5, 1980 at its annual award presentation ceremonies, the Mid-Atlantic Steel Fabricators Association presented a Master Builder in Steel Award to Mahony & Zvosec/Sasaki Associates, Associated Architects. Again on March 18, 1980 these same architects were presented with the "Boston Exports" design award by the Boston Society of Architects.

Both awards were presented for the Library Building designed by these architects and built at Ramapo College of New Jersey, a four year State College located in Mahwah, New Jersey.

The Building contains approximately 52,000 square feet of floor area. The project

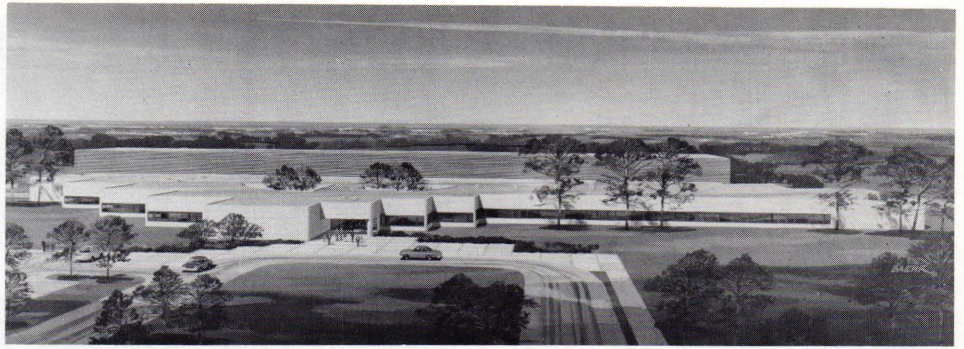
also included the renovation of an additional 30,000 square feet of an existing building. The Mid-Atlantic Steel Fabricators Association award recognized the use of steel and fast tracking technique used in the design of the building which accomplished faster construction and thereby economic savings. The Boston Society of Architects' award recognized the sympathetic way this building was added to the existing building, the clarity of circulation and the excellent solution to a difficult siting problem.

Mahony & Zvosec/Sasaki Associates designed the master plan for Ramapo Col-

lege is 1970 and have been the architects for all except one of seven major buildings which make up the College. These two awards bring the total design awards and citations awarded to the architects for the design of this College to a total of six. Mahony & Zvosec are located in Princeton, N.J., and Sasaki Associates are located in Watertown, Mass.

The administration of design and construction of the Library Building as well as the entire Ramapo College of New Jersey is a responsibility of the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction under Director S. Leonard DiDonato.

Record Storage Center and Library for the Blind and Handicapped Ewing Township, N.J.



Architects:

Mahony & Zvosec
Princeton, N.J.
Davis & Brody
New York City

The facilities of the State Record Storage Center and the Library for the Blind and Handicapped will occupy a new 110,000 square foot structure in Ewing Township, near Trenton.

The project, a joint venture of Mahony and Zvosec of Princeton and Davis/Brody and Associates of New York City will combine the storage requirements of both agencies and at the same time establish distinctive homes for each one. In addition, facilities will be available for the State Department of Education and the local community for artistic events, exhibitions, and conferences.

The building's office wing is one story high and has a smooth, insulated metal panel skin with a continuous band of in-

sulated, tinted windows. Behind the office wing is a 30 feet high structure containing the State records and Library materials, which is clad in horizontally ribbed metal panels.

The interior space focuses on 2 open court yards which are boundaries for the lobby, lounge and conference rooms, reading room and office area. The courtyards are gathering places for the staff and guests and offer a variety of sensory experiences that sighted as well as non-sighted people can enjoy.

The administration of design and construction of the new building is a responsibility of the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction under Director S. Leonard DiDonato.

Stockton State College Theater Pomona, N.J.

Architects:

Geddes Brecher Qualls
Cunningham
Princeton, N.J.



The 540-seat theater at Stockton State College in Pomona, New Jersey, is part of the third phase of the College's construction. It will serve the community as well as the 7500-member student body. The brilliantly colored theater is distinguished by its unusual cross-section. The seating is steeply sloped and, in the continental manner, has no center aisles. The first row is elevated above the stage level, allowing actors to enter and leave by passages beneath the audience. This feature gives

unusual flexibility to theatrical productions. The stage itself is adapted for use either as a proscenium or a thrust stage and consists of platforms that can be raised and lowered.

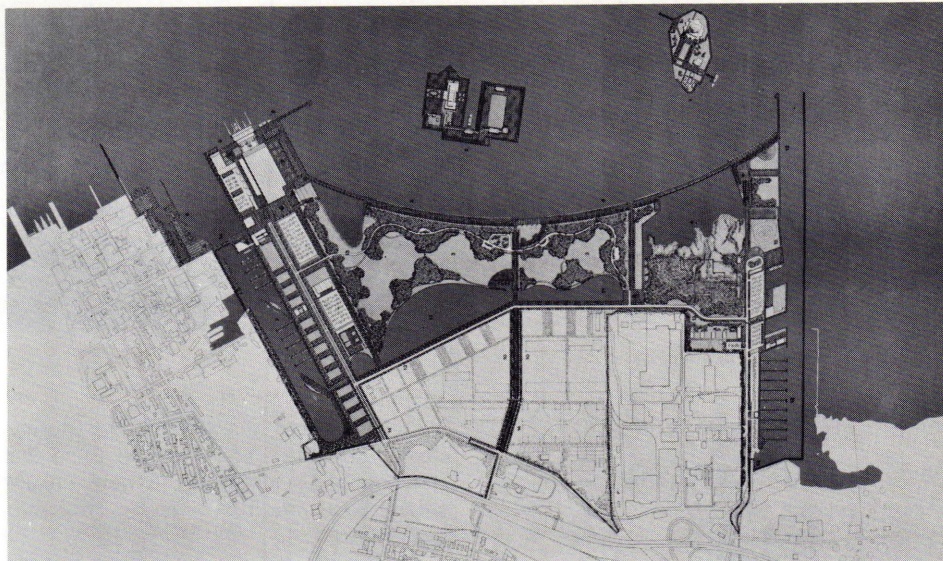
The underside of the seating forms a dramatic ceiling in the lobby where it rises above the ticket office, coat rooms and exhibition areas in steps painted white and studded with lights. This view graphically demonstrates the construction of the theater in relation to the College's construction as a whole. It is a concrete bowl

set into a predominantly metal structure created from industrialized systems chosen for their economy, rapid availability and capacity to combine efficiently and harmoniously. The majority of the College consists of extremely flexible loft areas, distributed in wings along a two-story gallery. The theater is, therefore, one of its very few specialized areas and the projecting fly loft and roof form a strong punctuation point at the end of the College's linear organization.

Liberty State Park Master Plan Jersey City, N.J.

Architects:

**Geddes Brecher Qualls
Cunningham**
Princeton, N.J.



The Master Plan for Liberty State Park was prepared for the State of New Jersey by a team of consultants under the direction of Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham. It has been the subject of shows at both the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton.

The design of the Park combines architectural form, social content and concern for the natural environment, transforming 600 acres of rotting landfill and derelict

structures into a public urban landscape easily accessible to people living in one of the eastern seaboard's most crowded regions.

The site is complex and the projected uses for it many, but five elements, each designed to encourage a different range of social activities, give the design coherence, creating the Park's formal structure and organizing its development over time. These elements are 1) a crescent walk which will run along the harbor edge; 2) a

large greenpark; 3) an inland watercourse; 4) lines of pedestrian and vehicular movement; 5) grids of intense activity at the northern and southern boundaries. When these elements are in place, visitors will be able to enjoy magnificent views of New York Harbor from the crescent walk, with Ellis and Liberty Islands in the foreground, and the greenpark, watercourse and areas of intense activity will offer various kinds of recreation for the enjoyment of many different kinds of people.

Liberty State Park Maritime Terminal Jersey City, N.J.

Architects:

**Geddes Brecher Qualls
Cunningham**
Princeton, N.J.



The Maritime Terminal, at the northern end of Liberty State Park, stands in a prominent location on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River opposite Lower Manhattan. Built in 1889 and extensively remodeled and enlarged in 1914, it was, until its abandonment in 1967, a major transfer point between train and ferry for passengers traveling to and from Manhattan. It is being restored as a key element of the Park after thirteen years of neglect.

The Terminal contains three sections. At the waterside are the ferry slips and ferry

concourse. Adjacent to them is the main station house, built in a combination of French chateau and Neo-Romanesque styles by Peabody and Stearns. This contains a three-story waiting room with skylights in its timber roof and exposed iron trusses decorated with medallions representing the sun. The waiting room gives on to the train concourse and platforms will be fully restored by fall, 1980.

The train concourse, 367 feet long, 58 feet wide and 35 feet high with glazed end

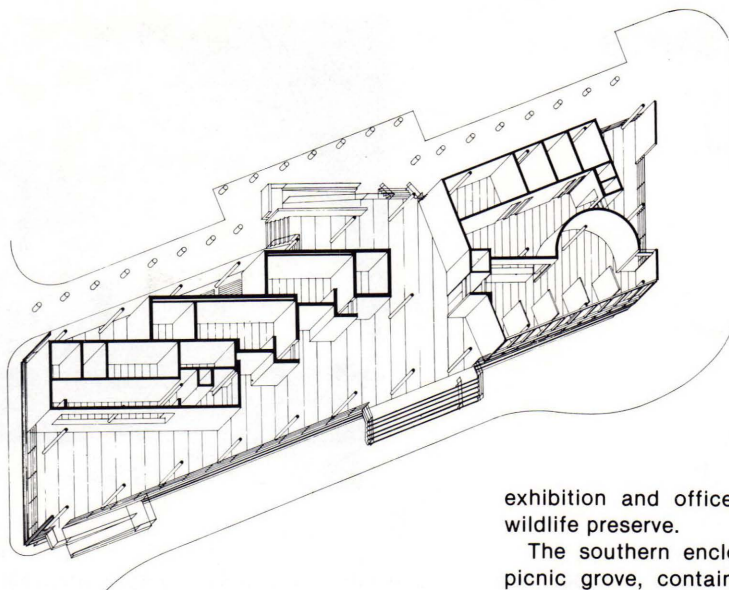
walls and a full-length monitor skylight, has been restored to its condition as of 1914.

Buildings adjacent to the Terminal have been demolished to reduce the complex to its original elements. The train concourse is now accessible from a plaza on the north which has a public bus turnaround, planting and a boardwalk with street lamps and benches overlooking the river and Lower Manhattan. Through the concourse to the south is an eight-acre lawn for informal recreation with magnificent views of Ellis Island.

Liberty State Park Visitors Center Jersey City, N.J.

Architects:

Geddes Brecher Qualls
Cunningham
Princeton, N.J.



The Visitors Center at the southern end of Liberty State Park is a gateway pavilion between the main parking area and a green-park overlooking the Statue of Liberty. The single-story building has a flat roof and a floor deck raised above flood level. Both are edged in steel painted white.

Although all 10,500 square feet of the building are protected by its single roof, almost half remains open deck while the rest is housed in two cedar-clad enclosures of 2600 square feet each. An open entryway between them frames a spectacular view of the Statue of Liberty.

The northern enclosure contains park offices, an information center and a small exhibition area with full-length windows overlooking the Statue. Movable panels and the curved wall of a monitor skylight carried down through the roof provide space for exhibitions and for displays concerning the State's plans for the Park and its surrounding region. A small deck, reached from the

exhibition and office areas, overlooks a wildlife preserve.

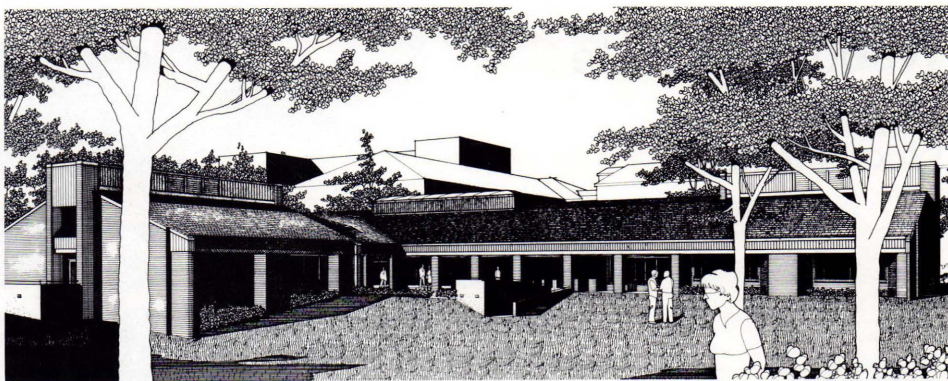
The southern enclosure, adjacent to a picnic grove, contains a snack bar, gift shop, public toilets and support facilities. The services are housed in rectangular sections which step back from the front of the deck, giving it great spatial variation. All doorways and concession areas are denoted by skylights.

The building is given additional liveliness by the intersection of two grids, expressed in the pattern of exposed white steel roof beams, and by its combination of openness, enclosure and varied space.

Addition to Gerry Hospital Neuropsychiatric Institute Long Term Care Facility Skillman, N.J.

Architects:

Armstrong, Jordan, Pease
Somerville, N.J.



The proposed building will provide long term care and housing for 60 profoundly retarded and physically handicapped residents, utilizing totally barrier free design. Facilities to be provided include audio testing, speech and physical therapy which will update presently inadequate services in Gerry Hospital.

The program includes flexible planned spaces for dual purpose use: i.e.; eating/group instruction, and occupational therapy at dining and meeting rooms. Laundry, cooking and grooming areas to be planned for instructional use as well as for use by the professional staff.

The facility is designed: to enhance the

residents' ability to function and fulfill his maximum potential; to respect his dignity, and privacy; to provide as nearly as possible a home-like atmosphere with spatially interesting and colorful interiors; to provide views and access to the outdoors.

The project has been designed to:

1. Respect the site by maintaining trees and natural terrain to maximum degree: To open the building to the natural vistas and provide terraces for outdoor use by residents, including dining.

2. Totally negate the dormitory approach to the housing of the mentally retarded by utilizing smaller residential wings emphasizing residential characteristics and

the residents' rights to privacy, dignity and choice.

3. Provide corridors of sequential spaces, short in length, to encourage the interaction of residents to each other in the corridors, where much residential living takes place.

4. Provide color and graphics to enhance the ability of the residents to find their own way, their own room and their personal space.

5. Provide variety in spaces and learning/experiencing situations.

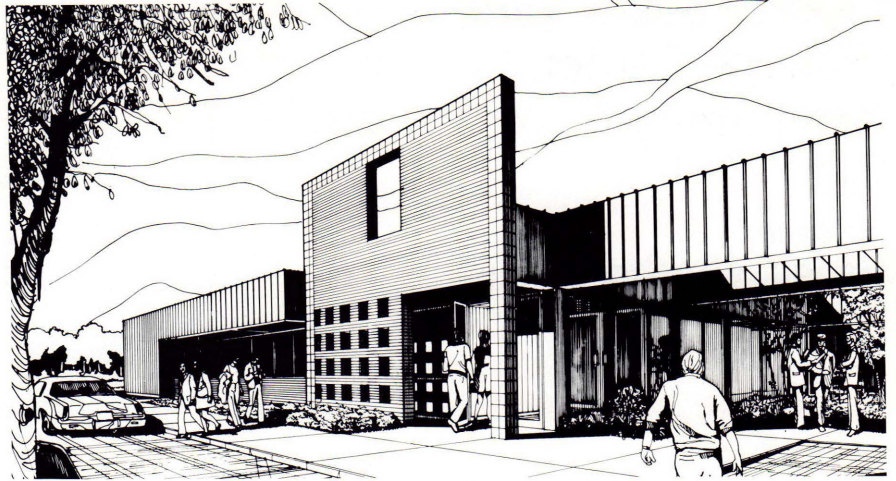
6. Provide total accessibility for all residents both ambulatory and wheel chair confined.

Vineland State School

Vineland, N.J.

Architects:

Architects II
Vineland, N.J.



The two square design concept was created for the resolution of a series of problems. This particular configuration allows for division of the plan into a resident wing and a service-administrative wing. By sharing the two forms, separate outdoor spaces were generated as mentioned in the site description, but most importantly, this approach allowed for logically organizing internal movement. Residents moving within their wing and from their wing to support activities are separate and distinct from administrative traffic and the delivery of goods. In this way any conflicts in the operation of the building are minimized

along with controlling bacterial contamination.

Of special interest are innovations present in the support service area. Since the population is primarily composed of the severely retarded, much attention was paid to acoustics, lighting and environmental pattern formation. High above the sound absorbing sloped wood fiber ceiling of the recreation rooms are a series of clerestory windows facing south that have the basic geometric shapes etched and colored into them. This way shadow patterns will be created that can be integrated into therapy activities. In the physical therapy area a

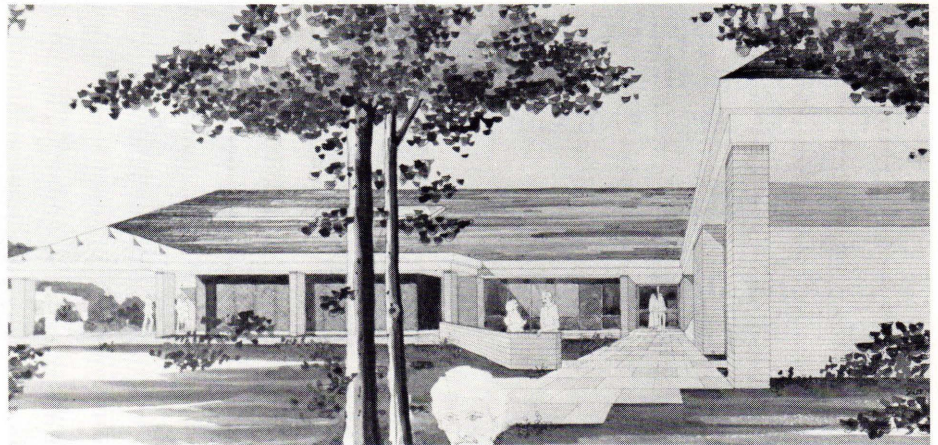
small pool was designed for six to eight residents to allow motion therapy to be explored in water. Throughout sound absorbing wood fiber plank is used in key areas. Lighting is a mixture of incandescent and fluorescent. The fluorescent fixtures are used to achieve adequate lighting levels while the incandescents are used to highlight entries to spaces to soften and make warm the general environment. These innovations are in keeping with noninstitutional material selection and serve to create a residential feeling while simultaneously allowing the architecture to become a therapeutic object.

Woodbine State School

Woodbine, N.J.

Architects:

Architects II
Vineland, N.J.



Only one site lends itself to the possibility of locating the new long term care facility at Woodbine's campus. This site is located west of the hospital. An analysis which addressed site form and ecology, movement systems, earth-work and utilities and site aesthetics was performed and most criteria were encouraged.

The Woodbine State School's new 60 bed Nursing Unit is designed along a splayed corridor. This form developed from a need to link with the existing hospital and to create a buffer between the new facility and

the existing hospital service area. All support services are grouped along this corridor with ancillary services at the base from which the residents' wings radiate. Therapy areas are a continuation of the existing Therapy areas in the hospital with dining and recreation grouped around a controlled court. Since there is one nurse's station, bedroom corridors are arranged to allow for supervision from this station.

Service access for the new facility is located directly opposite the service area of the hospital. This allows for a minimum of

site work initially and maximum use of the existing service access for deliveries, etc. due to the proximity of these two areas. Vehicular access will be limited to the parking area along Admiral Road with a drop off at the new entry. Pedestrian access is limited to the lobby area for staff and visitors. Residents from other facilities who use the Physical Therapy areas enter via a separate entry along the corridor which links with the hospital. To reduce the spread of infection, entrances are minimized and are provided for specific uses only.

Trenton State College Community Center Trenton, N.J.

Architects:
CUH2A
Princeton, N.J.
in association with
Caudill Rowlett Scott



The Center is located at the crossroads of the campus. Through the center of the buildings passes a wide interior "street" which lies along the main circulation route between parking areas and public transportation on one side and the academic and administrative core on the other. Air doors are provided at either end to encourage passage of students and visitors.

Two-story triangular elements containing Student Union activities are on either side of the street. The larger element includes

lounges, snack bar, game rooms and kitchen on the first floor and multi-purpose activity and meeting rooms on the second. The smaller element houses the college store and administrative space. Both elements are penetrated by large, central, two-story spaces with skylights for natural illumination.

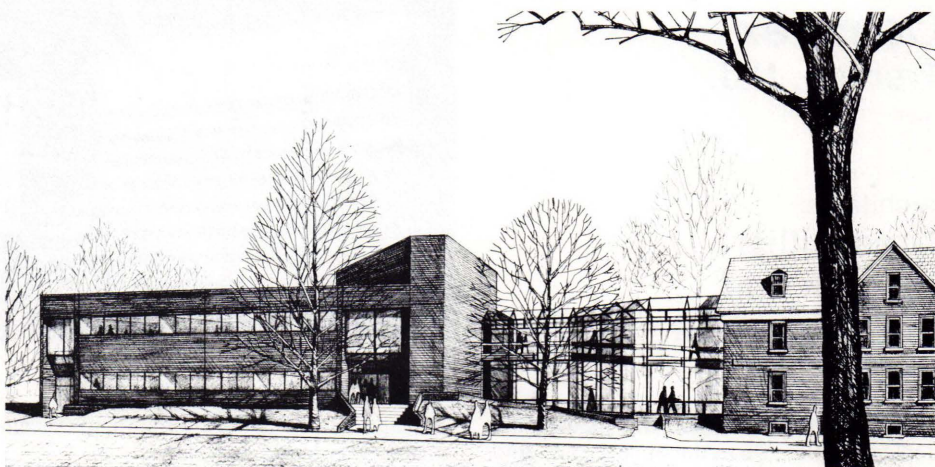
Areas for students activities, publications and clubs are in the basement with a separate exterior entrance to facilitate night use when the main portion of the

Center is closed.

Exterior materials represent the design vocabulary established for continuing development of the campus. Inside, cast-in-place concrete columns, beams and cruciform beam supports are exposed. Patterned brick and tile floors, and textured wood ceilings are used in public areas. The remaining floors are carpeted, except for utility areas. Wherever possible, the brick walls and anodized aluminum door and window frames of the exterior are repeated in the interior.

Bliss Hall Renovations & Addition Trenton State College Trenton, N.J.

Architects:
CUH2A
Princeton, N.J.



Bliss Hall and its new addition will serve as headquarters for Trenton State College's fast growing Division of Business, as well as for the Criminal Justice Department and other small departments. Upon completion of minor renovations to meet code requirements for the handicapped, the existing buildings will provide faculty offices for these departments. The new wing will contain general and specialized classrooms, replacing substandard buildings currently in use and scheduled for demolition.

The 12,800 sq. ft. addition will include 12

classrooms, circulation areas, and a mechanical room. The teaching space is designed for groups of fifty students, with some areas divided by movable partitions to accommodate larger classes. There are also two seminar rooms for six to ten people, and specialized facilities in the basement for typing classes and a printing press.

The new wing is separated from Bliss Hall by a two-story glass-enclosed circulation area. The link serves to preserve the architectural integrity of the old building, a

1934 dormitory converted in recent years to office use. This connection also permits existing restroom facilities to serve both buildings, eliminating the need to duplicate this space in the new construction.

To enhance design continuity between old and new, the addition repeats the red brick of Bliss Hall, and the bronze anodized glazing prevalent in campus buildings constructed in recent years. The two-story plus basement design is situated to allow preservation of most of the trees around Bliss Hall.

Trenton State Prison

Trenton, N.J.

Architects:

**Gruzen & Partners/
The Grad Partnership**
Newark, N.J.



The new facility design is an example of a balance between two major functions: security and a new environment. In total, the overall massing reflects the desire to orient the inmate rooms toward a controlled, landscaped courtyard and away from existing neighborhood residential areas. The exterior facade presents itself to the community with sleek, sculptural lines and a major skylit entrance approach. The feeling of arrivals is one associated more with a civic structure than a correctional facility.

The circulation within is linear and direct.

Inmates flow from housing units to various residential and educational activities without confrontation with visitors and administrative staff. Control stations are in key positions to observe all activities. With proper scheduling, the landscaped court environment can be utilized by inmates and visitors alike.

Connection to the existing facility is attained by minimum ramping in the Front House at Level 1 to the rear corridor spine of the new facility. All food carts, access to playing fields, etc., is through this key con-

trol point.

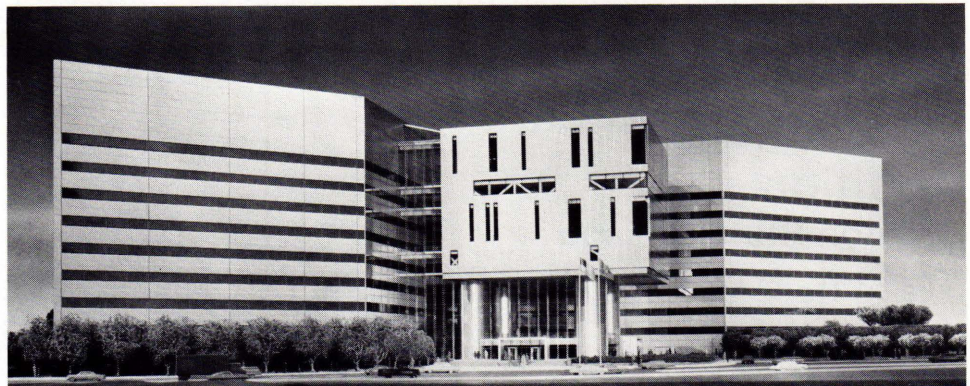
The new housing concept incorporates individual inmate rooms equipped with stainless steel plumbing fixtures, built-in beds, desks and adequate amount of light from fixed glazing in the exterior wall. The rooms are grouped around a day space at each housing level and a large activity/dining space at a lower level. The resulting environment is one that is open with a variety of areas for smaller group encounters more reminiscent of a college dormitory than a prison.

New Jersey Justice Complex

Trenton, N.J.

Architects:

Grad/Hillier
Newark and
Princeton, N.J.



The Justice Complex will house the Judiciary, the Department of Law and Public Safety, and the Department of the Public Advocate of the State of New Jersey. Together, these functions, similar in nature though often in mutual opposition, require about 800,000 square feet of office and public space and 200,000 square feet for indoor parking. The functions performed by these agencies define a complex hierarchy of public and private activities. By far the most important ceremonial activity is the session of the Supreme Court which is equivalent, as a separate branch of the state government, to the legislative chambers of the State House. The Supreme Courtroom, then, requires a symbolic presence equal to that of the State House

and appropriate to the international renown of the New Jersey Judiciary.

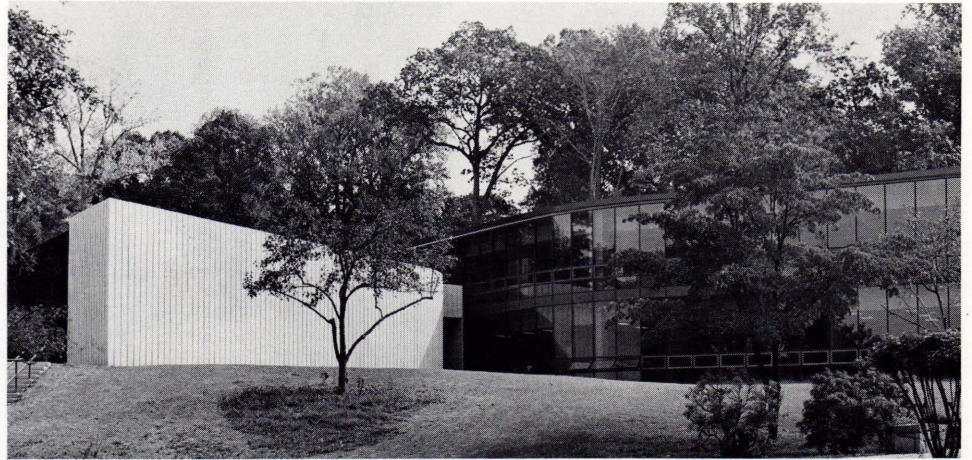
The forum concept has been used in the Justice Complex as a basic architectural form-giver. Symbolic of the administration of justice since the ancient Greeks, the forum embraced by columns represents in the Justice Complex, the Tax Court, the Appellate Court, the Conference Center, and at the highest level the Supreme Court itself. From the public forum at grade level beneath the overhanging courtroom structure, then, the visitor may take an escalator to the elevator banks facing the courts on the level above. At each of the courtroom floors, the elevators bring the visitor to a

bridge crossing the skylighted space between the office structure and suspended courtroom block. The courtrooms themselves are visible as an octagonal glass prism beginning at the fourth story above the public forum and rising through the sixth story. It hangs between twin trusses, 27 feet tall and covered in aluminum, which span the 75-foot distance between the four aluminum sheathed columns. Daylight is admitted to the courtrooms on four sides through triangular light wells. The visitor passes across the bridge, through the trusses, past the light wells to the courtroom entrance. Inside the Supreme Courtroom, the circle formed by the bench and the audience focuses on the podium at the geometric center of the building.

Vocational Building

Marie H. Katzenbach
School For The Deaf
Trenton, N.J.

Architects:
The Hillier Group
Princeton, N.J.



The new vocational building for Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf has been completed and occupied. The 70,000 square foot building was designed by The Hillier Group, Architects, to relieve the overcrowded conditions in the previous facilities, to bring the shops up to modern standards, and to meet projected state needs for educating the deaf.

Constructed of concrete, bronze-colored aluminum panels, and bronze-tinted glass, the two-story building provides shops, classrooms, and office space for a comprehensive vocational program designed to

meet the requirements of the deaf students. The use of bright accent colors as well as both natural and indirect lighting provides an open, light and lively feeling.

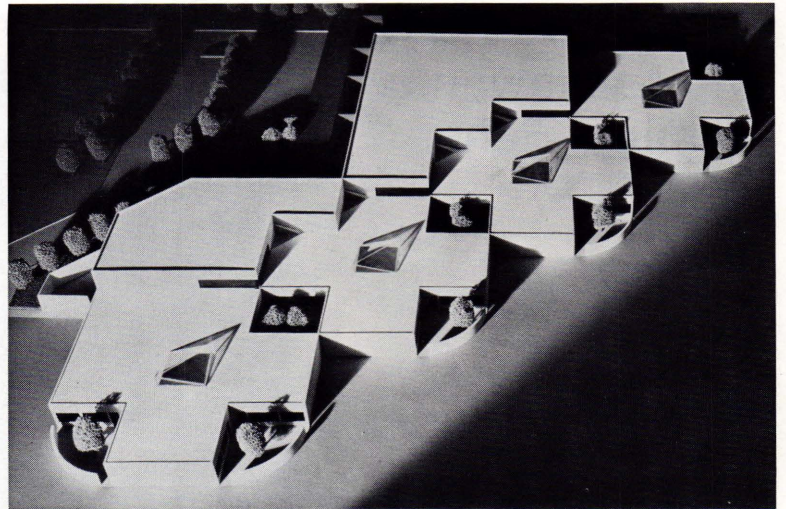
The shops on the first floor level, such as metal and wood trades, auto body, electronics, and graphic arts, are large open spaces with the steel trusses and colorfully painted water pipes, heating ducts, lockers and accent walls. The shops have doors to the outside for easy access for large equipment and supplies. The classrooms on both floors overlook the woods on the Lower

Ferry Road side of the campus. Each classroom is individualized with accent colors, furnishings, and equipment appropriate to the activity. Activities vary from classrooms with individual work stations in power sewing, typing or business machines to classrooms with a living room or bedroom for learning "life skills" such as home nursing and child care.

As all public buildings, this project is designed to meet the special requirements for the handicapped. Additionally, a flashing alarm system will warn deaf students of a potential fire threat.

Bergen County Regional Day School For The Multiply Handicapped Paramus, N.J.

Architects:
Rothe-Johnson
Iselin, N.J.



The Bergen County Regional Day School for the Multiply Handicapped is the first in a series of state-funded school projects designed to provide specialized educational services for these students.

Major objectives for this school were to fulfill the special needs of these children, and to provide a non-institutional esthetic throughout the building.

The plan of this 45,000 square foot one-level facility is organized around a single wide corridor which diagonally separates educational and ancillary functions as well as minimizing circulation and reducing

hazardous corners. Classroom spaces have been arranged around common lobbies, resulting in cross-shaped clusters of six classrooms. These classroom entry areas are located diagonally off the single corridor.

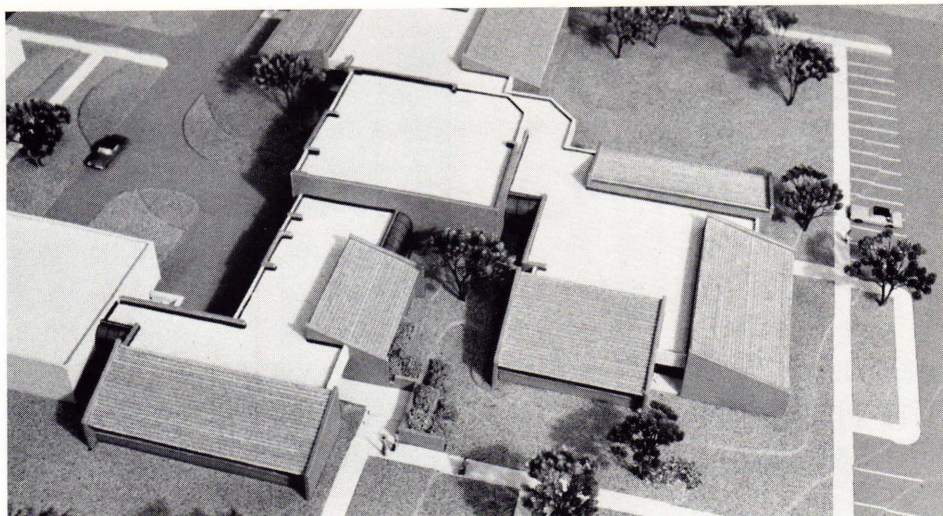
Spaces between the classroom clusters form open interior and exterior courts which are utilized for natural light and instructional areas. The interior courts alternate along the building's single corridor, and with the clear-story lights above, are important elements in the creation of the building's non-institutional interior.

Program requirements include twenty classrooms, physical, occupational and speech therapy areas, home training facilities, a vocational workshop, gymnasium, student and staff dining rooms, infirmary and offices. The building will serve 144 special children from the ages of 3 to 21. The 3.0 million dollar facility is scheduled for completion December, 1980.

The project was cited for an award by the American Association of School Administrators and the American Institute of Architects at the 1980 AASA Convention in Anaheim, California.

Long Term Care Facility New Lisbon State School New Lisbon, N.J.

Architects:
**Costanza-Spector
Associates**
Pennsauken, N.J.



The Long Term Care Facility at New Lisbon State School provides skilled care for 60 male residents having chronic disabilities including mental retardation, orthopedic handicaps, deafness and blindness. Approximately 25% of the residents are confined to wheelchairs, necessitating a facility with complete barrier-free accessibility.

The facility is intended to encourage the individual resident's potential for physical and psychological development. Living areas are designed to create a therapeutic environment which encourages normaliza-

tion and promotes social interaction. Circulation patterns lead simply and naturally to the various building zones and are provided with good visual and tactile clues to ease recognition.

The floor plan is arranged in three basic zones: (1) residents' rooms, (2) social and communal spaces, and (3) instructional and diagnostic facilities. The arrangement recognizes the special psychological needs of the resident: bedrooms afford an acceptable degree of privacy and territoriality; transitional spaces encourage confident

movement to communal areas, which progress from small living rooms to larger community and dining spaces; and from these areas one may proceed to non-residential functions. These functions include classrooms, physical therapy, speech therapy, and audiometric testing which are located adjacent to, and shared with, the hospital. Living rooms and communal spaces have direct access to outdoor social and recreational spaces. Throughout the building, exterior views allow residents to relate to natural daily and seasonal environmental cycles.

Erie Lackawanna Terminal Rehab Hoboken, NJ.

Architects:
**Becker, Bendixen,
Murphy/Jefferson**



The existing building was designed in 1904 and construction completed in 1907 and was an Architectural and Structural Engineering Masterpiece. In 1907 Engineering News Record devoted most of an issue to a detailed description of the structure. The building is now on the National Register of Historic Landmarks. All of the Restoration work being undertaken is done

with the approval of the State and National Historic Preservation Offices.

Some of the most difficult aspects of the work now in progress were; 1) The Phasing of construction to minimize interference with the operation of the Railroad, 2) Protect 70,000 daily commuters, 3) Enforce strict safety standards while the construction trades carry out the work and 4)

Restore the structural elements of the Train Shed to a configuration similar to that which originally existed and still accommodate future re-electrification.

Close cooperation amongst representatives of Conrail, New Jersey Department of Transportation, New Jersey Department of Treasury, D.B.C. and Contractors has resulted in a successful Project to date.

dbc project directory

ARMSTRONG JORDAN PEASE

Long Term Care Unit, N.J. Neuro Psychiatric Institute - Skillman, NJ, \$3,100,000.

ARCHITECTS II

Long Term Care Unit, Woodbine State School - Woodbine, NJ, \$2,500,000.

BALLOU-LEVY-FELLGRAFF

Park Service Facilities, Wawayanda State Park - Sussex County, NJ, \$680,000.

BECKER, BENDIXEN, MURPHY

Regional Day Schools for Handicapped Students - Middlesex & Morris Counties, NJ, \$3,400,000.

**BECKER, BENDIXEN, MURPHY/
RALPH JEFFERSON**

Hoboken Terminal Rehabilitation
Hoboken, NJ, \$4,000,000.

BENOIST & GOLDBERG, SHAPIRO

Cottage Renovations, Woodbine State School - Woodbine, NJ, \$3,200,000.

BERTONE / PINELES

Essex County Day Training Center
Newark, NJ, \$1,500,000.

BOUMAN BLANCHE & FARIDY

Fire & Life Safety Work, Correctional Institution for Women - Clinton, NJ, \$300,000.

BROWN & HALE

New Kitchen Facility, Rahway State Prison, Rahway, NJ, \$800,000.

CHAPMAN & BIBER

New Cottages, Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital - Greystone Park, NJ, \$5,500,000.

CLARKE & TRAVISANO

Park & Ride Facility - Toms River, NJ, \$170,000.

COSTANZA-SPECTOR

Long Term Care Unit, New Lisbon State School - New Lisbon, NJ, \$2,800,000.

CUH2A

Addition & Renovations/Bliss Hall - Trenton State College, \$1,000,000.

LESLIE M. DENNIS & SON

Renovate Infirmary & Wards, Glen Gardner Center for Geriatrics - Glen Gardner, NJ, \$940,000.

ECOPLAN, INC.

Renovation Work, Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf - West Trenton, NJ, \$150,000.

FARINA, BATTAGLIA, SECKLER

Air Conditioning/Cottage 'R', Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital - Marlboro, NJ, \$270,000.

FINNE & KIM

Roof Repairs/Various Buildings, Kean College of NJ - Union, NJ, \$100,000.

CHARLES FITCH

Restoration/Twin Lights - Atlantic Highlands, NJ, \$400,000.

FLATT & POOLE

Bathhouse Complex/Shepherd Lake, Ringwood State Park - Passaic County, NJ, \$1,400,000.

**GEDDES, BRECHER, QUALLS
& CUNNINGHAM**

Jersey City Terminal Restoration & Marine Walk/Black Tom - Liberty State Park, \$13,000,000.

GOETTELMANN ASSOCIATES

Boathouse/Stage II - Spruce Run Recreation Area, \$110,000.

GOLDBERG-SETTCO

Reroofing, Youth Reception & Correction Center - Yardville, NJ, \$1,200,000.

MICHAEL GRAVES

Wildlife Interpretive Center - Liberty State Park, \$900,000.

GRAD / HILLIER

Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex - Trenton, NJ, \$76,000,000.

THE GRAD PARTNERSHIP

Remedial Work, Mill Hill Tax Processing Center - Trenton, NJ, \$1,700,000.

GRUZEN & PARTNERS

Hepburn Hall Renovations/Phase II, Jersey City State College - Jersey City, NJ, \$1,000,000.

GRUZEN / GRAD

Rehabilitation, Trenton State Prison - Trenton, NJ, \$45,000,000.

GERALD T. HEULITT

Grandstand & Athletic Field Facilities, Ramapo College of NJ - Mahwah, NJ, \$130,000.

HILLIER / EGGERS

Medical Education Building, Rutgers Medical School/CMDNJ - New Brunswick, NJ, \$10,000,000.

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Small Scale Residential Facilities, N.J. Neuro-Psychiatric Institute - Skillman, NJ, \$7,700,000.

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Pequest Trout Hatchery - Hackettstown, NJ, \$8,400,000.

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Phase I Construction, N.J. Horse Park at Stone Tavern - Upper Freehold Township, NJ, \$1,300,000.

HOROWITZ & WIRTH

Roof Replacement, Administration & Multi-Purpose Buildings, Hunterdon State School - Clinton, NJ, \$400,000.

IMHOF & EDWARDS

Sanitary Facilities Program 1977-78 - Various State Parks, \$700,000.

KAPLAN-GAUNT-DeSANTIS

Life Safety Renovations, Ancora Psychiatric Hospital, Hammonton, NJ, \$4,000,000.

KELLENYI ASSOCIATES

Cottage Renovations - Vineland State School, \$3,500,000.

KITCHEN & ASSOCIATES

Life Safety Renovations, Arthur Brisbane Child Treatment Center - Allaire, NJ, \$500,000.

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Community Service Center Repairs - Newark, NJ, \$160,000.

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MURRAY LEIBOWITZ

Life Safety Renovations, N.J. Home for Disabled Soldiers — Menlo Park, NJ, \$440,000.

JAMES A. MacDONALD

Recaulking/Exterior Curtain Wall System, Stockton State College - Pomona, NJ, \$110,000.

MAHONY & ZVOSEC

Renovations to Drake Building, Trenton Psychiatric Hospital - Trenton, NJ, \$2,500,000.

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Record Storage Center, Library for the Blind & Handicapped - Trenton, NJ, \$6,000,000.

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Institute of Forensic Science, Office of the State Medical Examiner - Newark, NJ, \$4,000,000.

MALLOY-DUFFE

Roof Replacements, Glassboro State College - Glassboro, NJ, \$140,000.

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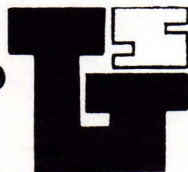
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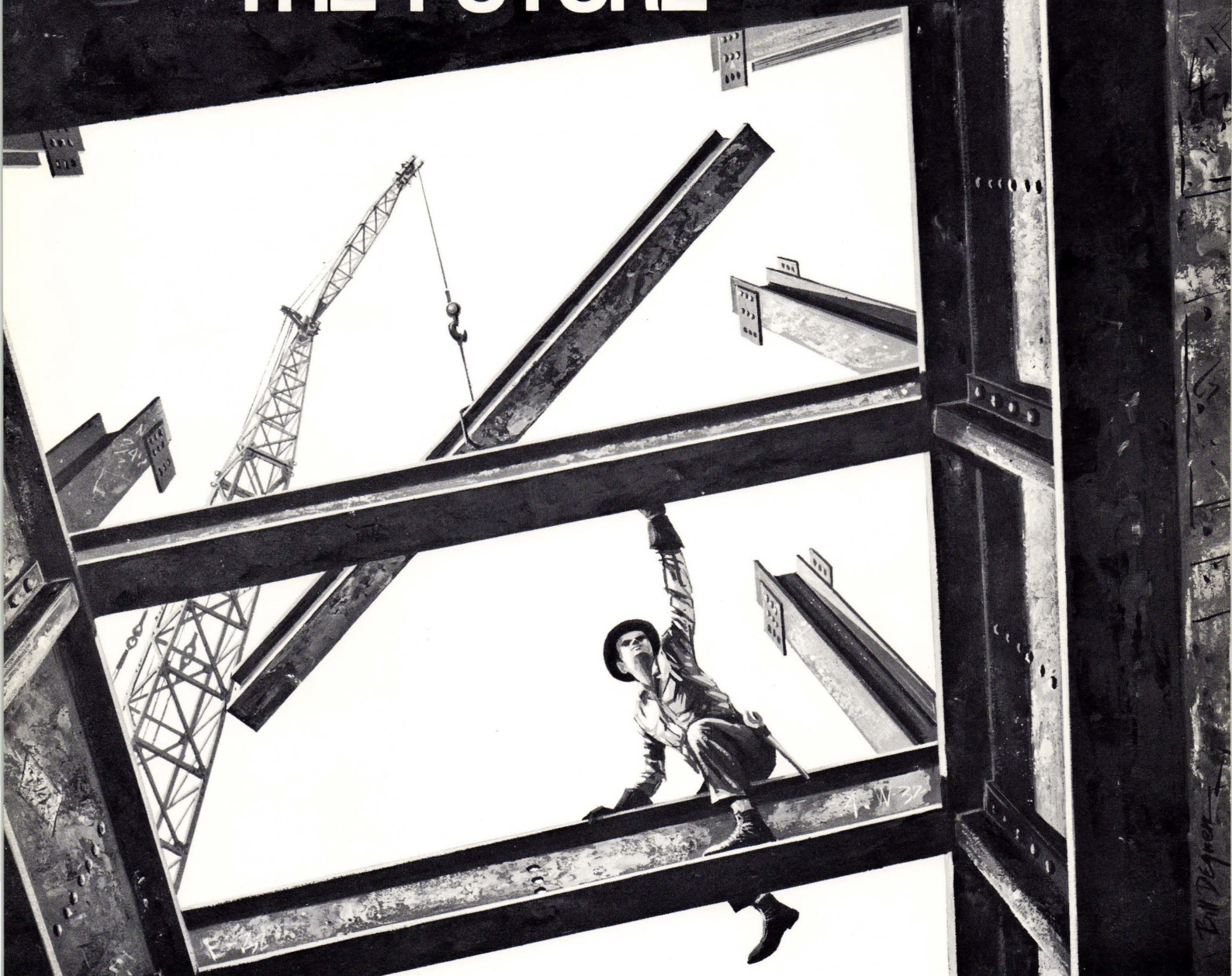
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